Medical Entrance Examination in May, 1990;

(b) whether the examination was meant to provide admission in MBBS and BDS courses under D.G.H.S.;

(c) if so, the number of candidates selected for each category of course;

(d) whether all the selected candidates have been admitted to the respective courses;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) by when the remaining candidates will be offered admission in the said courses?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHAKEELUR REHMAN):

Statement

(a) to (f). As per the directive or the Supreme Court all the concerned State/UT Governments except Jammu & Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh contribute 15 per cent MBBS/BDS seats, without taking into account any reservation, for All India Entrance Examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E.), New Delhi. The MBBS and BDS seats contributed by the concerned State/UT Governments other than private medical colleges., are 1412 and 117 respectively.

In may, 1990, the CBSE conducted All India Pre-medical/Pre-dental examination and sent a combined merit list of 1600 candidates and a waiting list of 1056 candidates for filling up of 1412 seats in MBBS Course and 117 in BDS course. The Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, allots seats/colleges to the candidates in the merit list. So far, candidates whose first option was either MBBS or BDS have been allotted seats/colleges upto the rank of 1978. The remaining candidates will be considered for allotment of seats shortly against the vacancies arising out of the non-joining of candidates allotted MBBS Course and against remaining BDS seats, subject to availability of seats and also subject to non-reversion of seats to the concerned State/UT Governments.

Syringe invented by US agency for International Aid

385. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S. Agency for International Aid has invented one special type of syringe which can be used once only;

(b) whether such invention has been found useful to present epidemic diseases and other serious diseases like AIDS;

(c) whether U.S. Agency for International Aid proposes to provide these syringes to all developing countries;

(d) whether any such supplies have since been received in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) and (b). The Govt. is not aware of such an invention by U.S. Agency for international aid (USAID) or the usefulness of the invention.

(c) The Government have no information about such a proposal of USAID.

(d) No such supplies have been revieved by the Govt.

(e) The question does not arise.

Diseal Quota to States

386. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel quota to States is fixed on the basis of November, 1989 offtake; and

(b) whether this has resulted in srortages and long Queues before the petrol/diesel stations; and

(c) if so, what steps Govt. propose to take to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Retease of High Speed Diesel (HSD) to retail outlets in various States/UTs is being made at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year w.e.f. November 26, 1990 onwards.

(b) Reports have been received about shortages and queues at retail outlets in different parts of the country.

(c) High Speed Diesel is an imported product and the present foreign exchange position does not permit imports to meet the full demand. Steps are being taken to maximise domestic production and import HSD within the foreign exchange available for this purpose.

ONGC production target

387. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production target of ONGC during the year 1990;

(b) how far the target has been achieved by ONGC; and

(c) what are the reasons attributable to short-fall in its achievement, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The production targets of ONGC for 1990-'91 are as follows:

	MMT
Crude Oil	32.12
NGL	0.88
	33.00

(b) During 1-4-1990 to 30-11-1990, as against the planned production of 21.928 MMT, the actual production was 20.031 MMT.

(c) The short-fall has been mainly on account of:

(i) Agitations/bandhs/barricades in Assam;

(ii) Unprecedented floods and water-logging in Assam and Gujarat;

(iii) Strike by officers for 3 days to press their demands for pay revision;

(iv) Lower upliftment of North Gujarat crude by Koyali refinery due to LSHS disposal problems and consequential losses from ceased wells which take time to revive; and

(v) Reduction in production from Gandhar and Kalol fields in Gujarat for reservoir management.

Effect of Crude Oil Blockade on Oil Refineries

388. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a number of refineries in the country were badly affected by the crude oil blockade in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, which were the refineries affected by the blockade and what was the loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) what action Government have taken to restore the crude supply regularly to the refineries; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to prevent any such blockade in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) to (d) Guwahati and Bongaigaon refineries in Assam and Barauni refinery in Bihar suffered crude losses due to crude oil blockade and bandhs in Assam. As a result the total crude processing loss suffered by these refineries is around 0.64 million tonnes upto November, 1990.

The Central Government is continuously making all out efforts to normalise the situation.